

APPENDIX C

EXPLANATION OF TERMS/GLOSSARY

Adaptive Use: A use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally involving some modification of the structure or landscape.

Cultural Resource: an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that embodies important information about a culture. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects when included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Ground Disturbance: Any activity, such as excavation for utility lines, earth moving, or gardening, that breaks the ground surface with potential effect on archeological resources.

Historic District: A geographically definable area possessing an important concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, landscapes, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments.

Historic Fabric: The physical elements or materials that were combined to form a resource (such as a building, structure, or landscape) in a historically significant period(s), as opposed to material used to maintain or restore a resource after its historic period(s).

Historic Structure Report: The primary guide to the treatment and use of a historic structure, based on research and a careful physical examination of the structure.

Historic Structure Preservation Guide: The guide is a reference for the lessee for programming, continued housekeeping, and routine and cyclic maintenance. Tailored to the individual needs of a historic structure, the guide provides the information needed to ensure the orderly, timely, and proper inspection and maintenance of the structure. In addition, it provides for evaluating maintenance activities, for ascertaining their strengths and weaknesses, and for adopting appropriate measures. It is the official document guiding all preservation maintenance activities. A historic structure preservation guide has three basic sections: in structures, schedules, and reference materials.

Historical Significance: The meaning or value attached to a structure, landscape, site, or object based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. Historical significance generally is based on a combination of the resource's

demonstrated association with history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture and the integrity of the resource.

Housekeeping: The removal of undesirable deposits of soil in ways that minimize the harm to the surfaces treated, repeated at short intervals so that the gentlest and least radical methods can be used.

Integrity: The extent to which a property retains its historic appearance; a measure of the authenticity of a property or resource.

National Register of Historic Places: A comprehensive national listing of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects that possess historic significance at the national, state, or local level. Significance can be in the areas of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture. The National Register was established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Preservation: A treatment option for structures, landscapes, and existing terrain that emphasizes the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of the form of the resource as it has evolved over time. Preservation includes initial stabilization work as well as ongoing maintenance.

Preservation Maintenance: Action to mitigate wear and deterioration of a historic resource without altering its historic character, by protecting its condition; repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention (including limited replacement in kind, replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair); and stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage. Preservation maintenance includes housekeeping, routine maintenance, cyclic maintenance, and stabilization.

Rehabilitation: A treatment option for structures, landscapes, and existing terrain that acknowledges the need to alter or add to the existing resource to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the historic character of the resource.

Restoration: A treatment option for structures, landscapes, and existing terrain that aims to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, with evidence of other periods being removed.

Section 106: A section of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) requiring that any activity or undertaking by a federal agency must take into account the effects of the proposed undertaking on resources included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places before any federal funds are expended or any license is granted. Effects are evaluated using Form 10-106, Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources.

Stabilization (of a Structure): Action to render an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated property stable while retaining its present form.

Wilderness Designation: A determination by Congress, through the Wilderness Act, that an area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with only a limited and largely unnoticeable imprint of human occupation.